HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CORINTH.

Pope Thirty Miles Below Corinth.

TEN THOUSAND PRISONERS TAKEN

15,000 Stand of Arms Captured.

Beanregard Tells His Men to Save Themselves.

THE ENEMY'S LOCOMOTIVES CAPTURED.

General Demoralization of the Rebels

WARRINGTON, Wednesday, June 4, 1862. The following dispatch was received this afternoon

at the War Department: HALLECK'S HEADQUARTERS, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

Gen. Pope, with 40,000 men, is thirty miles south of Cornth, pushing the enemy hard.

He already reports 10,000 prisoners, and deserters from the army, and 15,000 stand of arms captured. Thousands of the enemy are throwing away their

A farmer says that when Beauregard learned tha Col. Elliott had cut the railway on the line of retreat, he became frantic, and told his men to save themselves the best they could.

We have captured nine locometives and a number of cars. One of the former is already repaired and is running to-day. Several more will be in running order in two or three days. The result is all I can

H. W. HALLECK, Major-General Commanding.

The Siege and Occupation of Corinth.

vat numerical losses by battle and disease with re-

How our army advanced.

Since the first advance until the occupation of the like of encampments held by the army yesterday, the several divisions have each struck and pitched their tents seven times. The distance from Shiloh and Hamburg—the respective starting points—being about eighteen miles, the successive moves averaged but 23 miles, with intervening halts of from one to four days. Over four weeks having been thus consumed, celerity of movement could not well be claimed for the great Union army of the West. It is true, in the early part of this month, an expeditions advance was difficult, owing to the bad condition of the roads, and the necessity of much preparatory labor upon them—especially in the Lick and Chamber's Creeks bottoms, which had been reduced to extensive swamps by the continued rains of April. HOW OUR ARMY ADVANCED.

It is true, in the early part of this month, an expeditions advance was difficult, owing to the bad condition of the roads, and the necessity of much preparatory labor upon them—especially in the Lick and Chamber's Creeks bottoms, which had been reduced to extensive swamps by the continued rains of April.

But the sunshine of the last three weeks had removed the natural obstructions, and since the aiddle of the month better progress might have been made, and the problem that has so long perpered the army no less than the whole North, vizwether the enemy would venture a battle at Corinth—solved many days before this. This is no captions criticism, but the opinion of many of the Generals commanding under the could not well as the continued rains of the corinth—solved many days before this. This is no captions criticism, but the opinion of many of the Generals commanding under the could not well as the continued rains of the continued a brief to held an hour, when he ceased, and withdrew his battery become replaced as the badeous descriptions of the wood in I front was kept up at intervals along the line. Skirmishers were also sent to within easy range of the Rebel breastworks. The Rebels made but a slight the continued as trick and continued a brief to held an hour, when he ceased, and withdrew his battery because of the woods in I front was kept up at intervals along the line. Skirmishers were also sent to within easy range of the Rebel breastworks. The Rebels made but a slight like the continued as the continued as true because of the continued as true because of the wood in I front was kept up at intervals along the line. Skirmishers were also sent to within easy range of the Rebel made but a slight like the continued as true because of the wood in I front was kept up at intervals along the line. Skirmisher

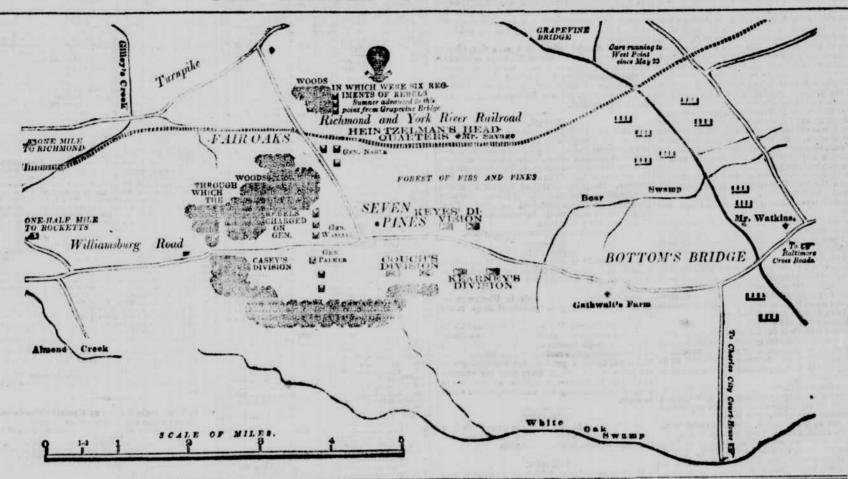
New-York

Vol. XXII No. 6,605.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1862.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BATTLE OF SEVEN PINES.



Corner in Friday Evening. May 30, 1862.

PRELIMINARY OPERATIONS.

It was in the last days of last month—that is, three weeks after the battle—that the army had safficiently recovered from the fearful shock of the mentorable 6th and 7th of April, and repaired its mentorable 6th and 7th of April, and repaired its mentorable before, and 7th of April, and repaired its mentorable before, and 7th of April, and repaired its given as they were at the time of the Rebel attack, on the right, John Cochrane's in the center, and

thirty killed and wounded, but that of the two other columns trifling.

During the night severel brigades threw up a new line of breastworks along the creek, for protection from the fire of the enemy's artillery, which was now presumed to be in close range from behind his works. The reserves of the several divisions, the main one under Gen. McClermand, were also moved up, and the whole army got in readiness for the battle, which was surely expected for the following day.

section to Stills the same at the center, and unrevisited in the center of the center, and unrevisited in the center, and center, and unrevisited in the center, and center, and unrevisited in the center, and cent

APPEARANCE OF THE TOWN—THE POPULATION.

From the ridges upon which the breastworks extend there is a steady decline for a mile and a half to the town, which is situated upon a slightly undulating ground, almost like a plain. Corinth is built regularly, the streets intersecting each other at rectangle. It contains quite a number of fine edifices, both for purposes of business and residence, and is altogether the best-appearing town of its size the Army of the West has seen since its invasion of Southern soil. There are, perhaps, three hundred buildings, which must have been inhabited in ordinary times by some two thousand inhabitants. The houses were standing, with the exception of the depot and two or three storehouses burned by the Rebels. But the population—a more general exodus has probably not occurred in this war. All that remains of it are not over a hundred old men, women, and children of both colors.

mains of it are not over a hundred one men, women, and children of both colors.

The main street of the town runs from the west to the cust, ramilel to the track of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. Of the numerous stores, but two or three remained open.

then made, and the problem that has ac long per teem made, and the problem that has ac long per teem and, and the problem that has a long per teem and, and the problem that the companies of the

FREMONT'S PURSUIT OF JACKSON.

AN ENGAGEMENT BEYOND STRASBURG.

THE REBELS RESUME THEIR RETREAT. Smith and Longstreet in the Valley with

15,000 Rebel Troops.

MARTINEBURG, Wednesday, May 4, 1862. Trustworthy statements from Strasburg say that

The firing on Monday was an attack by Gen. Milroy on Jackson's rear guard at Fisher's Hill, a strong strategic point a mile and a half from Strasburg. From the best information obtainable, the enemy held their ground, and resumed their retreat during

It is reported that Jackson's advance guard were in Newmarket on Monday night. The Rebel Gens. Smith and Longstreet were in the Valley with 15,000 men, but their exact position was unknown.

The Number of Prisoners Taken by Jackson-Reoccupation of Winchester-The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

HAMPER'S FERRY, Wednesday, June 4, 1882.

Mr. Eicheleger, formerly of New-York, but recently engaged in business at Winchester, reached here to-day. Himself and partner were taken priswalked to this place. The Rebels took 2,100 prisoners, 40 of whom were officers and 60 civilians. They were taken to Lynchburg. Our forces hold Martinsburg, and by this time are at Winchester. Col. Kenly of the let Maryland left Martinsburg, on parole, for Baltimore, by way of Frederick, this morning. Nine deserters from Jackson's army were sent to Baltimore this afternoon. Mr. Smith, Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has gone to Marticaburg. He thinks that all the damage done to the railroad by the Rebels may be repaired without difficulty, and the road put in

MOVEMENTS OF WOUNDED.

PRICADELPRIA, Wednesday, June 4, 1862.

The steamer Whildin arrived at 1 o'clock this morning from James River, having on board 400 wounded Pennsylvania soldiers from the late buttle on the Chickshominy.

Boston, Wednesday, June 4, 1822.

A private dispatch states that the steamer Danie Webster left the White House last night with 242 wounded New-England soldiers, including Brig.-Gen. Devens and Col. Brigge, for Boston.

MRS. GREENHOW'S REPORTED LEVEE. Baltimons, Weds aday, June 4, 1982.

The statement telegraphed from here that Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Baxley, and Mrs. Morris were permitted to hold a levee while here waiting for the departure of the Old Point boat, proves to have been based on exaggerated statements. A number of female Secessionists visited the hotel, but it is an ing at pleasure either shoulder with terrible they were denied admission, Gen. Dix having given woulds; quickly gathering into their bosoms will receive the communication with the state of the possible variety of limp at pleasure either shoulder with terrible woulds; quickly gathering into their bosoms with the provided with builtets; fresher numbers and the enemy showing himself in greater numbers and simultaneously at more points than heretofore, the presumption of his continued presents in full strength was natural, and hence our sayant expense attacks in the shape of field works. Double lines of elaborary breastworks at nearer to the breastworks than the other por ions of the army, was the first to solve the question. His statement of the center, and the several batteries of step of the strength of the several batteries of step of the strength of the several batteries of step of the strength of th

McCLELLAN ON THE GROUND.

THE CAUSES OF OUR DEFEAT.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SAVAUR'S STATION, York River and Richmond R. R. . May 31, 1802.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon a musketry fire in front of the left wing and upon Casey's Division, told us that the enemy had commenced the fight, which policy and necessity had suspended on our

dodge it. The important place of danger, the front, cussion musket-ball, whose explosion within was committed to a General whose division composed of raw troops marched down Fourteenth street, in Washington, in the last week of February, 13,000 strong—and has been so neglected and so allowed to go undisciplined, that 7,000 of them could not by any possibility have been gathered together this morning—a division so left to itself to luck, and the devil, that it has lost, literally lost, 700 men and upward since it left Williamsburg-a division whose commander has long been conspicuous as searching, miles ahead of his marching columns, for comfortaoners by the Rebels, but he managed to escape, and ble quarters. Upon this division, out of place in the front, the shock of battle fell-and knocked it into disorder and rain faster than I conceived it possible for Anglo-Saxon troops to be moved by any power less than God's thunderbolts. Oh! how much I

have learned to-day, and how much I have un-Gen. Peck's military family were at their rice and coffee in the open air at a quarter before I o'clock in fired by companies and by column in front brought toward the front—not twenty minutes—the current geons are yet at work.

of straggling and skulking had fully set in, and was sweeping in a great shameful flow down the Williamsburg rend. It was the most actonishing of spectacles. Great, healthy, vigorous men, who had It is now 2 o'clock in the morning, and McClellan sound in wind and limb, but, thank God! looking mean as sheep-thieves when they encountered the ment and its armed defenders. stare of brave men, and simulating lameness and every form of sickness when cavaliers, not combatants by profession, damned them in their fury for cowards, and endeavored to breast them backward with their horses into the fight—great hulking poltroons, falling into every possible variety of limp out of rapid, strong walking; depress-

asserting every conceivable acute attack of disabling disease as a justification for going to the rear, and letting the cause they had sworn to defend go to the devil. It was amozing. It was a new revelation! But a moment's reflection, and a sharp observation the numb rs on the caps of the streaming cowards, explained the phenomenon, as it appeared to a civilian. The brass figures 100, 101, 103, 104, told of enlistments as late as January and February, and conclusively proved the greenness and inexperience of troops who had been taught nothing save how to march and to camp, and who deteriorated daily under the command of a General who had neither youth, enthusiasm, pride, or combativeness. To these, the sight of falling comrades, and the shricking of the wounded, and the groaning of the dying, instead of being the food of a fierce fury, served only to open the veine of manhood, courage out. Down the road they camethey straggled fast-through the safer woods they skulked away, and sought the rear. Most were muddy, showing that they had lain down to avoid the shell and shot-very many were without arms and acconterments. The crowd grew thicker. The Provost Guard formed across the road to stem its dastardly flow. Before 3 o'clock, Gen. Keyes found that Casey's entife division was gone! He sent to Heintzelman for instant help. The brave Penneylvanian was already on his way to the place where he was wanted. He came on the ground about a quarter after 3, and gathering as rapidly as he could all the elements of the situation in the strange woods and unknown swamps, took command, and infused his indomitable spirit into the failing fight. He sent back for Kearney, and Jamieson, and Birney, and Berry-he who so timely brought salvation upon his bayonet points to us at Williamsburg. While they were coming up, I went ahead once more to see the 55th go into fire. Their movement in response to the order "Forward!" was not impulsive from front to rear. It hitched, in sections, like the drawing out of the joints of a field glass. Omen of evil! In thirty minutes red-capped and red-trousered men, mostly without their muskets, were under the fire of the scorn and the jeering of the New York 62d-a fire more galling and insupportable, as it seemed to me, than any that ever spouted from muskets. "Moun-sheer, the muss is the other way!" "Hello, lobsters! we are Union men; we ain't Rebels. What are you running at us for?" "The 62d is good shelter: fall in behind!" Not a wrathful reply was made. The bursting of the Rebel shells over head, the screaming of their solid long shot, and the cutting off of the tree-tops, made the place and the time totally unsuited for repartee or discussion. The 62d opened its laughing ranks, and the gory-colored, but bloody, passed through and passed or About 4 o'clock, Couch and Peck came from the eft, and passed through the line of fire and went at

were not fighting; with false speech and falser looks

beyond the scene of Casey's disappearance. The conflict they sustained in the woods was bloody and mequal. Peck's horse was shot through the neck. shot again in the flank, and soon had both his hind Bloody Check Sustained by the legs cut off by a cannon ball. Re-enforcements were called for, and Heintzelman intercepted a regiment moving to the front, and ordered it over to the railroad. He subsequently ordered Birney's Brigade to march right up the track and save the fight. The brigade did not get into action, and Birney is under arrest. McClellan, before this, at his beadquarters, twelve miles off, roused by the cannonade and by the telegraph, got out of his sick bed and put a portion of Sumner's Corps into motion up the railroad. Kearney, too, had come up the Williams burg road, and Jamieson had gone eagerly forward into the hell of shell and shot and smoke, as did Berry at the head of his Michigan men. A ball tore off his hat, and his manly fight was fought bareheaded. The line of battle at this time was nearly a mile wide, and almost wholly in the woods. The enemy, in overwhelming numbers, had forced us back at least a mile, and were piling up troops on our right toward the railroad. The firing at this point at about 5 o'clock was a marvel to me. claimed that that at Williamsburg was heavier twice part. The storm of last night was the most furious or thrice during the day, but that is not my judgfall of rain and explosion of lightning I ever saw. ment. I can compare this to nothing but the roar of Not a regiment, not a company, scarcely an officer was exempt from its chilling and exhausting effects. solid, continuous, deafening. Over it the incessant The Rebels soized upon it as an element of military bursting of shells and screaming of solid conical shot advantage, and, having fully prepared themselves, ribbed the racket with great seams of noise, which fell suddenly on our pickets, scattered them inwards, and held Casey's regiments in actual battle dies to shout when they talked. The straggling set while their pots and kettles were yet on the fires. in briskly from before this fire. Superhuman efforts, and many of the men were drying their wet clothes. headed by Heintzelman, and aided by his Surgeon, Milhan, and Colonel Adams, and others, preme, how the small earthwork and the rifle-pit at full regiment for awhile, and rallied them around the front were so quickly taken out of our posses-sion. The number and the quality of the guns in the storm of whistling builets and case-shot. The sion. The number and the quanty of the guns in the fort I am ignorant of. But pits, fort, and guns, whether siege or field, changed owners suddenly.

Now I face the first truth in the history of the Union Disgrace at the Seven Pines—and I shall not Long Island, shot dead beside my horse with a perwound I distinctly heard, and which must have overwhelmed him morally more than it did physically. Not running, nor terrified-only unwilling to stay-this crowd straggled partly in the road, mostly in the woods, back, back, to the line of the rife-pits Couch had made a week ago. On the way Hooker's Brigade was met, and met with the h

right angles over to the railroad, to repel a move-

ent in a similar direction made by the Rebels away

rules of appliance due to brave men. Darkness left Sedgwick on the railroad, master of the ground occupied in the afternoon by the Rebel forces, and from which he had gallantly driven them. Our extreme right is now beyond the advance of yesterday. We are probably behind the moraing esition of our center three-quarters of a mile, and full mile behind our morning's position on the left. The loss of property and material is awful, embracing eight guns and the contents of at least four camps. The loss in killed, wounded, and missing is

more awful. Among the dead is Casey's Commander of Artilthe afternoon. The unmistakable rattle of musketry lery, Col. Bailey, and Col. Howell of the 85th Michfired by companies and by column in front brought igan. The wounded include Geus. Wessels, Devens, the graduate of every battle-field in Mexico right to Cols. Campbell, Champlin, Briggs, Morris and a his feet. He mounted instantly and ordered his large number of Captains and minor officers. Up to brigade under arms. In the short space of time con- 9 o'clock in the evening, 100 wounded, operated on sumed by me in rolling up my blankets and overcoat, had been sent off by rail to West Point or the nearand saddling a restless horse, and riding twenty rods est landing. Tis but a tithe of the whole. The sur-

Heintzelman's horse was shot, as was Peck's and

It is now 2 o'clock in the morning, and McClellar volunteered to fight the battles of Freedom, walking is here, and the best troops in the army are within ampidly back from the first touch of the fee, with his short reach, and the sun will set to-morrow upon boxes full of cartridges and muskets in their hands, a great Union victory, or upon the bloodiest defeat

The Second Day Good News:

musketry which this morning renews the fight upon the ground where the combatants separated last night. It is about a mile off only, and the white